

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover



AS TO SIGHING

Sighing! Well, go on and sigh: Seems to me that somewhere I find of some great builder wise Who once built a BRIDGE OF SIGHs.

That's a right good thing to do If it bridges o'er your rue: Otherwise there's no denying I don't see the use of sighing.

Make the Windows Weathertight

BY FRANCES MARSHALL.

Most of us nowadays like to forget that our ancestors ever lived in log cabins or, perhaps, in castles, before the days of glass, with the wind whistling and howling in the narrow openings that served for windows and the cold collecting daily in the thick stone walls that never got heated through from the blaze of the big wood fires in the chimneys. We like to sit in our comfortably heated houses and look through weather-defying glass at the cold scene out-of-doors. And because our house does not air itself through the chinks between the logs or in the slits in the stone walls, we air it at stated times and so keep it fresh and wholesome. And we like to have our windows weathertight, so that we ourselves—not the wind and cold out-doors—may regulate the temperature of our rooms.

Double windows are perhaps the most satisfactory shield against wind and weather. They are not expensive. In a good quality they may be had for two or three dollars a window. They should, of course, be arranged on hinges of some sort so that they may be opened every day or night for air. It is a good plan, in a large room, to have one window left as it is and to have double glass put in the other windows. The one window can be used for the ordinary ventilating and so save a good deal of time and trouble.

WEATHER STRIPS.

Weather strips of some sort help keep out the cold. In old houses in which the window frames have sagged there is often a noticeable crack around the windows, and weather strips can be used to cover this. The rubber strips are more durable, but the felt ones are effective in keeping out much cold. It is possible to cut heavy felt into narrow strips and to tack it neatly in place, and so make an inexpensive substitute for the ready-made strips.

CURTAINS.

When no other means of making the windows weathertight is at hand, curtains may be used. Heavy velvet curtains hanging close at the sides of the windows keep out many draughts and a valance of some heavy curtain material across the tops of the windows also keeps out cold air.

MENU

Breakfast.
Stewed Prunes with Cream Oatmeal
Broiled Smelts Coffee Corn Muffins
Luncheon.
Hashed Lamb on Toast
Fried Rice Cakes
Jam and Crackers Tea
Dinner.
Clear Soup with Rice
Roast Beef Baked Sweet Potatoes
Romaine Salad and French Dressing
Carrots
Vanilla Custard Coffee

CUSHION COMFORT ALWAYS APPEALS

What is so indispensable toward the luxurious comfort of a room as soft cushions, or so enhancing toward the decorative beauty of it as their covers? The chief mission of the cushion lies in its ability to soothe tired or aching heads, but to a great extent this—and so it is with many useful articles—has been overruled and forgotten in the general aesthetic cry for the beautiful.

Some gift cushions are so gorgeously handsome that a guest shuns them.

Black Satin.

Thus a woman finds herself with two alternatives—she must either banish cushions altogether from the rooms or make her own covers.

Should, perhaps, the color scheme of her room be vivid and high, so that the slightest disagreement in shade strikes a jarring, discordant note which confronts the eye at a glance, nothing indeed can look better than a plain black satin cover enclosing a down pillow. It has a restful effect among colors, while, if a little decoration is required, the satin can be embroidered in silks, but this is a matter for personal choice.

And here is an outlet for crochet-workers. A very fine, delicate crochet pattern mounted on some silk of a pale shade looks extremely distinctive. There is one thing to guard against, however, and that is in the mounting of it great care must be taken not to line it with too deep a shade of silk, as in this case the beauty of the crochet work will be lost.

Ribbon Patchwork.

Novel ribbon cushions are fast becoming favorites. They are easily made and have a pretty effect. Several pieces of different colored ribbons should be sewn across a piece of white silk, regardless of coloring. This has not the patchwork appearance that the description gives it, but is both bright and dainty.

Just now, when brocade is so fashionable, brocade cushion-covers are in great demand. They can be made

of any color, and are usually chosen to match the owner's gowns.

Some people have a passion for suede. Shoes, gloves, bags and every article that it is possible to make in this material they have in constant use. A square piece of suede makes a beautiful cushion, and for decoration the front can be poker-worked or painted.

For the Nursery.

Then there are the cushions for the nursery, which, again, should be as light and as pretty as possible. A Teddy bear or a gollywog wool-worked on to a sage-blue ground is quite the fashionable nursery favorite at the moment.

Again there is the den cushion. There is no reason why the den cushion

AFTER MEALS—THEN WHAT?

BY FRANCES MARSHALL.

Have you a system for table clearing and dish washing—the inevitable aftermath of breakfast, lunch and dinner? Or do you go at it blindly, hurriedly, thoughtlessly, with the firm conviction that dish washing is an unmitigated drudgery?

By all means a system is worth while. It gives the work a dignity, makes it a source of real pleasure, and as soon as you are used to it it will lessen the time needed to wash dishes by many minutes. Try instituting this dish washing and table clearing rule whether you do it yourself or have a maid or divide the work up among the younger members of the family.

As soon as the meal is over, close the doors into the dining-room and open a window, more or less, according to the state of the weather.

Then clear the table, first; pile all the glassware on a server or tray and carry it to the kitchen or pantry. Place the articles near the sink, with cold water in all the glasses which have held milk. On the next trip take out all the silver, remove salt dishes, napkins, vinegar cruets or any other articles that do not go into the dishpan. Then take out cups and saucers and egg dishes—at breakfast—or whatever dishes are on the table. Place them near the sink and stack up the plates and heavier dishes. If two persons are dividing the work, one should stay in the kitchen to put away leavings of food and stack plates, while the other crumps the tablecloth, removes the cloth or dollies, gathers up crumbs from the floor with a carpet sweeper or a brush and dustpan and finally closes the windows.

In washing the dishes, have a dish mop, a heavy dish cloth, a soap shaker and some good scouring powder or cake. Fill the dishpan, first letting the water run through the soap shaker, and wash the dishes in the following order: first silver, because silver is more likely to discolor when left unwashed; next glass dishes of all sorts, then cups and saucers, then plates, next the large dishes, platters, vegetable dishes, etc., and finally pots and pans. You should have a second dishpan, smaller than the one used for washing, in which to rinse the dishes, and if hot water is scarce use water which has grown too cool to be good for rinsing can be used for a change of dish water. There should also be a wire drainer to put dishes, glass and silver in after they are washed and rinsed.

As much as possible cooking dishes should be washed before the meal. At any rate they should always be filled with cold water as soon as they are emptied so that they will be easier to wash.

After the dishes are put away don't consider the dishwashing process finished until the salt dishes have been washed and filled, when necessary, and pepper boxes and vinegar dishes and sugar bowls have been inspected.

In one well-run maidless household where there are several children the dish washing problem is solved almost perfectly. It is divided into two parts—one to clear the table and dry the dishes and the other to put away the food and wash the dishes. As there are four children old enough to be trusted with this work it is necessary for each one to do it only half the time, and each one washes dishes only one week in four and dries them only one week in four, while those not doing this work are given certain upstairs work to do at the same time.

should not be made of rich fabrics, though apple-green mercerized lawn, with buff-colored cord and initials, is pretty and inexpensive.

A cushion can also be made into a fascinating circular shape, or into a small bolster suitable for a tired back. There is also a little ball-shaped one which is an ideal rest for the cheek.

Fashion indicates the return of ruffles for spring and summer.

The gown that is shirtwaisted in the back has gone out of fashion.

In evening gowns the neck line is cut square, pointed or heart shaped.

It is rumored that buttoned shoes will be most worn the coming spring.



The Great Trials of History

Trial of the Regicides.

The trial of the Regicides is one of the most famous trials of that period in English history, when the people were beginning to take the law into their own hands. The name "Regicides" is given to those persons who were most active in bringing about the death of Charles I., leading among which were those members of the High Court of Justice, sixty-seven in number, who on January 27, 1648, voted for his execution. Fifty-eight of this number ultimately signed the death warrant. These Regicides were all tried separately, with the exception of nineteen, who were kept in prison until their death without having received a chance to prove their innocence.

Ten of the Regicides were executed immediately, and three others were caught in Holland, brought to England and executed. Many lived in exile the rest of their lives, including three in Connecticut, Goffe, Whalley and Dixwell.

The trial of the Regicides took place on October 16, 1660, at the Old Bailey. Colonel Thomas Harrison was the first to be brought to trial. He pleaded "Not guilty." The King's counsel produced five witnesses, who deposed that Thomas Harrison sat as one of the King's judges in the pretended High Court of Justice, and particularly on the 27th of January, 1648, when the sentence was read, and that he stood up with the rest to express his assent to it. It was also proved that Harrison had commanded the party that had brought the King from Hurst Castle to London.

The prisoner said in his defense that the matter was not done in a corner; the sound of it had reached most na-

tions, and he believed the hearts of some had felt the terrors of the presence of God that was with His servants in those days. The second to be brought to the bar was Adrian Scroop, and his defense was that the High Court of Justice was erected by the Parliament, which was then the supreme power of the nation, and generally submitted to, and what he had done was in obedience to that authority.

The Lord Chief Baron replied that what he had offered in his defense tended rather to aggravate than extenuate his crime; that he, as well as others, was mistaken in the word "parliament," and that there was not one precedent of any other House of Commons assuming legislative power or making an act to erect a court of justice for the trial of their King.

The third to be brought to the bar was John Carew. He seemed much offended that it was said in the indictment he had not the fear of God before his eyes, but was moved by the devil to murder the King, and averred that what he had done was in the fear of the Lord and in obedience to His holy and righteous laws.

The next to be brought was Thomas Scott, and he was followed by one after the other until all the members of the High Court who had been arrested were disposed of, and they were followed by a trial of every one who was in any way connected with the execution, even those who served at the final moment.

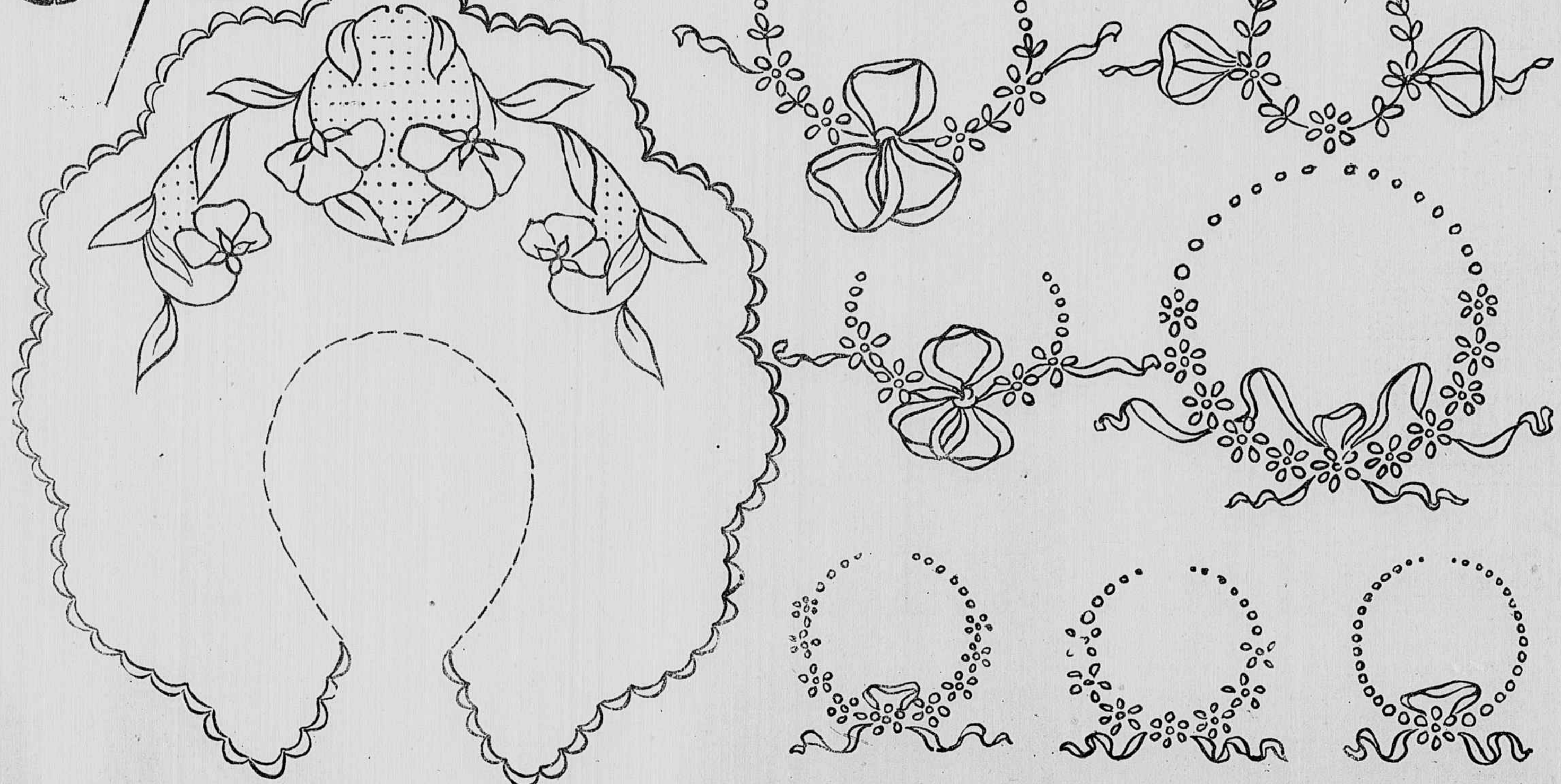
The last accused was William Hawingham and when his trial was finished the jury withdrew, but remained only a short time when they brought in a verdict of guilty against eight persons beyond any doubt, judgment to be passed on the others later. The ten Regicides who were executed were Harrison, Carew, Cook, Peters, Scott, Clement, Scroop, Jones, Hacker and Axtel, and as to Hulet, who was charged with cutting off the King's head, the evidence was held deficient.

Harrison cried out as he was going to execution that he went to suffer in the most glorious cause that ever was in the world, and that there was more of God in it than men were aware of. Others spoke from the executioner's platform, all of them glorifying their deed.

The bodies of some of the principal Regicides that died before the restoration, viz., Cromwell, Bradshaw, Ireton and Pride, were taken out of their graves and dragged on hurdles to Tyburn, where they were hanged up from ten in the morning until sunset, and then buried under the gallows.

The court ordered that the estates of nineteen of the Regicides should be confiscated. The three Regicides who were apprehended in Holland were Miles Corbet, Colonel John Okey and Colonel John Berkstead, who were also executed for high treason at Tyburn. These were the last of the Regicides that were punished capitally, and it is said that they died very penitent, exhorting the people to submit to His Majesty's government.

Baby Bib and Medallion Designs



METHOD OF TRANSFERRING.

Dissolve a half teaspoonful of washing powder or a small piece of soap in two-thirds of a glass of water. To this add a tablespoonful of ammonia. Place the material on which the transfer is to be made on a hard, smooth surface, saturate the back of the design with the above solution, place the design face down on the material, laying a sheet of thick paper over the back of the design; hold firmly with one hand and with the bowl of a spoon rub, with pressure, from you. By following these directions carefully one to four transfers can be made.

For baby bib. May be worked in either satin stitch, eyelet or buttonholing embroidery. If handkerchief linen or lawn is used for a background it will be necessary to pad the design. If paper or heavy cloths, napkins, Dutch collars, tie ends, underwear, etc.